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WHOLE No. 2301.

TUMBLE IN SUGAR

**Dropped Over 50
Points in 3
Days.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Sugar tumbled thirty points yesterday, making a total of fifty points since Friday. Household sugar is now half a cent cheaper than before. This is the greatest decline within a similar period in the last ten or more years. It occurs, too, at the season when sugar generally advances, on account of its increased use in canning fruits.

It is impossible to learn from the Western Sugar Refinery, which dictates the price of sugar west of Utah, just what is the cause for the reduction. Jobbers and retailers are alike in the dark, and the public learns of the lightning change in price as quickly as the dealers. Speculation was active among jobbers yesterday as to the true cause of the sensational drop, and whether it was the precursor of other declines. Some of the shrewdest merchants believe the price will go down still lower, and that the figures will remain lower than heretofore at least for two or three months.

According to the best information available the two interests controlling the sugar market of the United States—Havemeyer and Spreckels—divide their territory at the eastern line of Utah. The Spreckels interests dictate prices west of that line. It is conjectured that the sharp decline may be the outward sign of an internal war between the two sugar powers, brought about by threatened encroachments on Pacific Coast territory. But a more tangible reason exists in the fact that the beet sugar crop is now about to be harvested, and will be the largest in the history of the State. It may be the plan of the sugar combine to discourage the production of beet sugar by outside refineries on this Coast. The sharp reduction would do this, all things considered, and if the combine intended to discourage competitive manufacture it would break the price at this time. With an immense crop of sugar beets the refineries out of the combine would be able to make a strong fight for the market. But with prices knocked down from under them it remains to be seen whether the beet sugar refineries will work full blast. The beets must be made into sugar immediately after harvesting, which means within the next three months. On this theory some dealers look for the price of sugar to go lower and remain low until the status of the beet sugar crop and extent of its manufacture are determined.

LATEST SUGAR PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Raw—Raw, steady; fair refining, 9-10c; centrifugal, 9c test, 4-10c; molasses sugar, 15-16c. Refined, irregular; crushed, 6.00c; powdered, 5.50c; granulated, 5.50c.

TRYING TO DECEIVE THE EMPEROR

PEKING, July 14.—The Chinese officials are making elaborate preparations to save the Emperor's pride when he enters Peking. All evidence of the destruction wrought by the war along the streets to be traveled by the Emperor will be temporarily disguised. Great pagodas will be erected. The Chienmen gate, which was nearly demolished by the bombardment, will be repaired with wood and plaster, painted to resemble stone, and the damage to the walls and outer buildings will be similarly masked. Li Hung Chang has asked the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the temples and palaces not later than August 15th. The Ministers of the powers have acquiesced and have notified the various commanders of their decision. The Americans and British will probably camp near the summer residences of the legations in the western hills until their barracks are completed. Guards of honor of Americans, Germans, Italians and Japanese escorted General Gaselee, the British commander, to the railway station on his departure. The members of the United States Legation awaited him at the station, together with representatives of all the other legations, except the Russians.

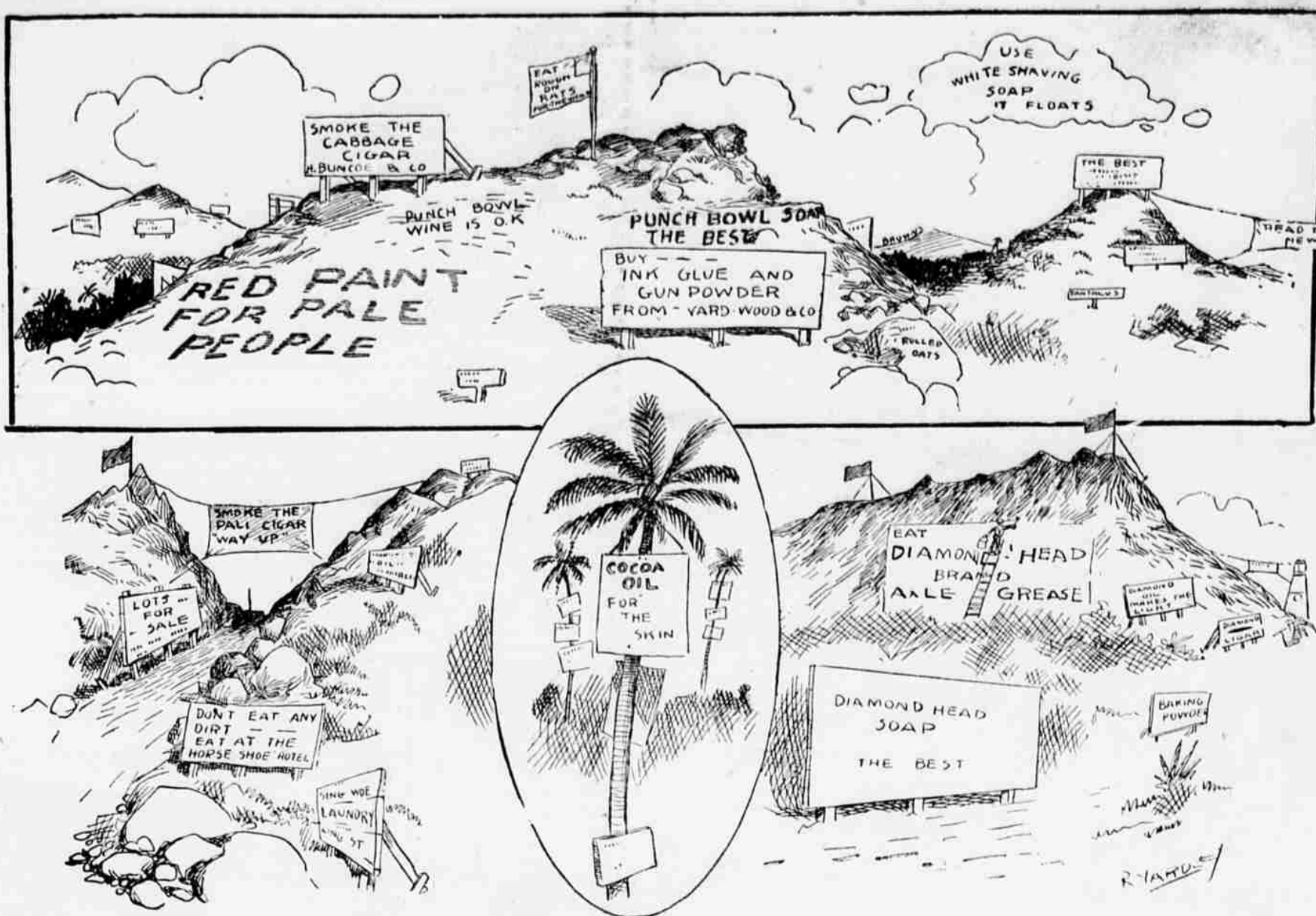
More Trouble With Italy

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Italian government has taken cognizance of a recent affray at Erwin, Miss., in which it is claimed two Italians were lynched and a third seriously wounded. The facts have been communicated to the Foreign Office at Rome and the Italian Embassy here has made representations to the State Department. At the same time the Italian authorities are pursuing an investigation of their own through their consul at New Orleans and their consular agent at Vicksburg, Miss., which is not far from the scene of the alleged trouble.

Fear American Shoes

VIENNA, July 17.—Deputy Bauman has been commissioned by the representatives of the Boot and Shoe Trade to question the Ambassador in the lower Austrian Diet as to what that body intends to do with regard to the threatened invasion of the Vienna market by an American product. The local boot and shoe men consider that American competition menaces the very existence of the whole local industry.

WHAT WE MIGHT HAVE COME TO.



DEFACING PUNCHBOWL

**Big White Sign on
the Black Lava
Cliff.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Vandals went to the summit of Punchbowl yesterday at noon and desecrated the natural rugged beauty of one of the most scenic places of Oahu, by painting in great, glaring white letters a sign for somebody's wall paper. The bare lava rocks were used by the enterprising vandal who would sacrifice one of the tourist attractions to make known to the world that he has something for sale. From every part of the city, from the decks of vessels in the harbor, no matter where one stood yesterday afternoon, he had but to turn his eyes towards Punchbowl to be greeted by the appearance of the bizarre sign.

From the balcony of the Capitol building, Acting Governor Cooper was one of the first persons to discover that Punchbowl had at last been utilized for advertising purposes. He was aghast at the changed appearance of the brow of the old volcanic crater. The great letters, executed by a hand that was not artistic, were easily read by the Governor.

Superintendent of Public Works Boyd was called up to take a look at the daub. He expressed his indignation at once, and took the first opportunity to notify the High Sheriff of what he had seen.

High Sheriff Brown used his field glasses on the sign and observed two or three men outlined like spiders against the brown, rocky hillside. He could not make out who they were, but without delay he despatched Deputy Hack Inspector Ferreira to the top of Punchbowl to warn the daubers away from their task and place them under arrest. Ferreira rode like the wind to the summit they had disappeared. The evidences of their work, however, were on every hand. The rocks had literally been swamped in paint to cause the letters to appear in bold relief against the background of dull brown. No one was about and the officer could do nothing but make a mental picture of the scene. The sign has been plastered over the most picturesque part of the drive around the crater, and upon the hillside at a place where most of the tourists and others, during their drive, stop to view the city below, the vast area between Diamond Head and the Waianae mountains, and the magnificent view afforded from this point, of

vantage of the harbor and its shipping. The hack inspector later found a Japanese who had assisted in daubing up the side of the crater, and from the description of the man who had employed him and another Japanese to paint the sign, the High Sheriff came to the conclusion that one Tom McGiffen was the perpetrator, and a warrant was issued for his arrest under the following section of the Penal Laws of 1897:

"Posters.—Any person who shall affix or attach any show bill, hand bill, poster, advertisement or other notice to any building, fence, bridge, tree, rock, pole or other structure or object, without first obtaining the consent of the person, or persons, entitled to the possession of such building, fence, bridge, tree, rock, pole or other structure or object, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any District Magistrate shall be fined not less than \$20 for each offense."

The mass of rock where the sign appears was used in ancient times as an altar for human sacrifices by fire, the long crack in the formation making a draught which fanned the flames. At a later period it was part of a defensive work, mounting guns which yet lie near at hand. A fine drive encircles the lava outcropping.

As soon as the man who desecrated the place is found he will have a chance to take up hot water, scrubbing brushes, chisels and soap and remove the eyesore.

The handiwork of the business-like American, whose instinct for dollars and cents, and desire to let the world know the nature of his trade get the better of his aesthetic sensibilities and his love of nature, is no more. Yesterday High Sheriff Brown sent a detail of men up Punchbowl's sloping sides, and had them obliterate the offending piece of work. The legend is not yet entirely removed, for the soil at the top is so scant, the letters so large and the lime so thickly applied, that the wind and rain must do the rest, unless other means are taken.

It has been suggested that a mixture of water and some coloring matter, approaching the same shade as the soil of Punchbowl, be applied to the area made white by the man who wished to so proclaim his wares. This would do the work more effectively, than spading and raking, and once more make Punchbowl a thing of beauty.

THE GENERAL ASIATIC BUDGET

**Latest leanings From the Press
of China and
Japan.**

TOKIO, July 16.—Prince Michinomiya, the Imperial grandson, was on the 15th handed over to Count Kawamura to be put to rest. At nine o'clock that morning the Prince being held in the arms of Countess Kawamura left the Aoyama Palace for the Count's residence, Yamaoka, which was decorated with an evergreen pine and flags in honor of the Prince's arrival. Besides Count Kawamura chief in charge of the bringing up of the Prince, Marquis Saigō, Marquis Oyama, Count Matsukata, and Count

APPALLING SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE IN ORIENTAL PORTS

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Consul General Johnson, at Amoy, China, reports the appearance of the plague at that place two weeks earlier than usual this year. His statement is dated May 14. He says he has refused to permit Chinese steamer passengers to depart for Manila and the United States.

The spread of the plague during the past ten days has been rapid and the fatalities most appalling. "It is my opinion, based on the most reliable data from various sources, that during the week just closed there were as many as 100 deaths per day in Amoy and suburbs. The same condition of affairs exists in surrounding cities within thirty miles of Amoy."

The representative of the marine hospital service at Hongkong also reports the earlier appearance of the disease in that city, and a more rapid spread than usual. He says several Europeans have been attacked.

AS VIEWED FROM MANILA.

The Manila Times has the following: The shadow of an epidemic of bubonic plague still hangs over the neighboring port of Hongkong. Already the total number of cases is in excess of that of 1900, and the plague reports indicate a gradual spread among the white population.

The figures, according to the reports of the Sanitary Board, show a slight increase all around. The returns for June 1st, 1901, when the big epidemic raged, showed the total deaths to date to be 93, while for the present year up till June 5 (an almost equal period), the deaths have been 99. The number of cases reported up to the 5th of June, this year, were: Chinese, 1,066; other Asiatics, 25; Europeans, 14; total, 1,095. The number of deaths reported were: Chinese, 95; other Asiatics, 20; Europeans, 5; total, 120.

Kabayama, have been appointed guardians of the infant, on whom they waited on the occasion. A wet-nurse named Kobayashi has been engaged and also two or three others in reserve. On the previous day their Majesties the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the Crown Prince's Palace and saw the little Prince.

JAPANESE ARBOREAL CURIOSITIES.

At the Cornhill street galleries on the 5th of June, Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Bailey disposed of a choice collection of the Japanese dwarf trees. Many of the trees were exhibited at the recent Temple show, when the olive gilt Hankan Medal was awarded to their owner by the Royal Horticultural Society. One of the trees had been trained in the shape of a ball; another fern was in the form of a ring; another was like a miniature monkey. Some of the miniature dwarf trees were beautiful specimens, one of them, 12 years old, fetched 12 guineas. A specimen of the garden variety, 10 years old, and 3 ft. 6 in. high, sold for 15 guineas. A "moss on a stick" was one of the most remarkable of the many curiosities. The plant was just for 10 guineas. Some bushes, grown in the shape of a Chinese junk, fetched 25

Later advices show the figures of the year up to June 5 to be 1,092 cases and 1,027 deaths. The number of cases for last year in Hongkong were 1,082 cases and 1,034 deaths, so that the number of cases to June 5 were already in excess of that of 1900.

The exchange states that the Hongkong City Hall has been closed by the authorities owing to the death of its Parson's caretaker, following the discovery of a number of dead rats in the building. The Hongkong papers show that the plague is general in its appearance there, and not confined to any particular district, though of course it is to be expected that the number is greater in the more crowded Chinese districts. One case is mentioned where a coolie dropped on the wharf.

The daily number of cases in Hongkong has been 20 to 30, and this seems to decrease, according to the custom of plague, during cool spells. It is well known that the disease thrives better in hot than cool weather, and since Hongkong is just entering the hot season, it looks ominous for a serious epidemic.

Manila, which has an approximate population, is known by the Board of Health reports to score about 20 or 30 cases a week (last week there were 27 cases, and this week 29 which is Hongkong's daily average). However, if May there were 137 cases and 124 deaths, the Chinese cases being 57 with 59 deaths, thus making the biggest monthly total Manila has yet had. But May in Manila is its hottest month, and in view of the fact that we are on the verge of the rainy season, the outlook is more promising. Not only is the weather always cooler during the wet period, but wet weather is not favorable to plague. According to medical authorities, the danger of the visitation of a plague epidemic is not in the present year, but must be feared and looked for in the succeeding one. Already steps are being taken by the Board of Health to be in readiness should such a visitation occur, so that if by any possibility the theory works out, we will not be taken by surprise.

Others trained to represent a stock were sold for 42; and two other dwarf cedar trees were knocked down at 11 guineas apiece.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF JAPAN.

Lord's Commercial Guide (Shanghai) for May has a severe condemnation of Japanese trade methods, and declares that "no sooner is one fraud discovered than another is invented and practiced." "Foreigners," this journal continues, "find the opportunities for successful legitimate business gradually growing less, and consequently are leaving Japan for markets less unsavory. Japan will wake up before long and find she will have to offer sufficient inducement to prompt foreigners to extend business relations with her."

LEGATION CITY OF PEKING.

The Legation City at Peking, writes a correspondent of the N. O. Daily News, is building fast. The protecting wall, which is not yet as high as the city wall, has a tenth as thick, is still built nearly enough to afford resistance to any but heavy artillery guns; and the Chinese don't make and cannot under present conditions import heavy cannon, the Legation houses in future can consider themselves safe if a good guard is kept and they

MORE PLAGUE IN 'FRISCO

**Four More Cases
Are in the Big
City.**

SACRAMENTO, July 9.—Bubonic plague appears to have broken out again in San Francisco, says the Bee tonight, four cases having appeared within a week. The first case was of a Chinese who was found July 6th. He died either on July 5th or 6th in an undertaker's establishment and was autopsied by an officer of the Marine Hospital Service in the presence of Daniel Keane, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, and the personal representative of Governor Gage, Dr. C. N. Ellwood, Dr. Winslow Anderson, Dr. J. M. Williamson, President of the San Francisco Board of Health, Dr. H. F. A. Rykogel, Mr. Gibbons, Dr. Louis A. Keegan, Dr. Silas Mouser, Dr. W. H. Kellogg, bacteriologist to the San Francisco Board of Health, A. C. Bothie and others. The diagnosis of the case was that the disease was bubonic plague, and smeared from fresh specimens, when examined under the microscope, showed the presence of the plague bacillus in great numbers.

A dispatch to the Bee states this morning three new cases were discovered, all upon Washington street in Chinatown section, and all were of Japanese. The names could not be learned. Two of these are dead and one still lives.

are well provisioned. The last plague was successfully resisted, because there being several large grain shops in the Legation area, provisioning the large garrison of non-combatants as well as the six hundred defenders was possible. In future, with all Chinese business houses out of the district, only such provisions as are stored in the military barracks will be available. It behooves the various governments therefore to see that arms, ammunition, and abundant provisions are kept in stock at Tientsin, or the world may be given a spectacle of two thousand soldiers starved out with plenty of time to prepare, where hundreds of them die and successfully resist for two months on twenty-four hours' notice.

In addition to the wall around the Legation City on three sides (the south side being already protected by the wall of the main city), much other work on official and public buildings has given employment to hundreds of carpenters and masons and thousands of coolies.

Louis Thompson, a negro, was lynched by a mob in Louisiana last week. He stole a bottle of pop.